Quarry Bank

OCR and SHP B Criteria for the selection of the site and the additional historical resources.
This pack provides materials to enable teachers to plan and deliver a course to learners. Schools are not expected to use all the resources here. Teachers will need to plan a course to suit their own requirements, using selected resources as they see fit. More than enough content has been provided to enable the support of a whole unit where Quarry Bank Mill is the focus; using only materials from the pack, though of course teachers should feel free also to look elsewhere. Please note that all the text in the document has been provided by the National Trust, with the exception of the main introduction. For further detail on Quarry Bank Mill please refer to the National Trust website: https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/quarry-bank

‘History around us’

One of the six core principals underpinning the ethos of the Schools History Project directly addresses ‘history around us’:

“Generating an interest in, and knowledge of, the historic environment has been a core principle of the Schools History Project since its inception. Engaging with ‘history around us’, and considering what the historic environment can tell us about people’s lives and beliefs in the past, are some of the most stimulating aspects of learning history. The Project believes that there should be more opportunities for children and young people to study ‘history around us’ and it continues to develop innovative approaches to the study of the historic environment.”

This translated to “Schools should be free to make an individual choice for the site study” when SHP designed the new OCR B (SHP) specification.

Why is studying the historic environment important?

Britain is a country which is rich in the remains of the past, and our historic environment is one of the most diverse in the world. The built environment provides significant evidence about the lives and beliefs of people in the past and it offers a stimulating context in which young people can study history. It is one of the School History Project’s most notable achievements that generations of 14-16 year olds have studied the fascinating history around them as part of their SHP GCSE history course. The requirement to include a study of a particular site in its historical context in the new
GCSE subject content is therefore welcomed by the Schools History Project. The decision to allocate 20% of the overall assessment in the OCR B specification to the site study reflects our deep commitment to this aspect of historical study. If the full potential of studying the historic environment is to be unlocked, the School History Project believes that it is essential for schools to be given free choice over the site studied by their students.

There are three reasons for this:

1. There is a much greater possibility that students will engage at a deep level with their study of the historic environment if the site they study had been specifically chosen with their needs in mind.

2. The freedom to select the site for study, and to develop bespoke teaching approaches for the chosen site, reinforces the professionalism of history teachers.

3. Britain’s historic environment is simply too rich, diverse and wonderful to be restricted to a limited number of prescribed sites for study in the new History GCSEs.
The Criteria

The study of the selected site must focus on the relationship between the site, other historical sources and the aspects listed in a) to n) below. It is therefore essential that centres choose a site that allows learners to use its physical features, together with other historical sources as appropriate, to understand all of the following:

a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings
b) When and why people first created the site
c) The ways in which the site has changed over time
d) How the site has been used throughout its history
e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site
f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used
g) Significant times in the site’s past: peak activity, major developments, turning points
h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site
i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate
j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites
k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history
l) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries
m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site
n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment
Quarry Bank

How to use this pack

The study of Quarry Bank should focus on the site and historical resources.

We have addressed each of the criteria in turn giving succinct answers. Knowledge and understanding can be deepened by using the resources provided.

Our resources can be found:

1. On our website:

https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/quarry-bank/features/learning-opportunities-at-quarry-bank
https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/quarry-bank - visit the history pages.

Archive Document Bank

Through the links with the relevant points in this booklet.

We are constantly improving our resources and are currently compiling a selection of primary and secondary sources to be used alongside these notes. Links to these will continue to be added and will include:

- Photographs, film and oral histories.
- Newspaper and magazine articles.
- Pictures, drawings and images.
- Maps and plans.
- Book extracts

N.B. Please refer to the last updated note on the front cover as we will continue to add sources.

Reading material (available to buy from our shop)

- Quarry Bank guide book - £4.00
- Life in Styal - £4.75
- From Smuggling to Cotton Kings- The Greg Story - £9.95

To organise a visit to Quarry Bank

Nothing can replace a visit to a working museum to fully understand life in an early industrial revolution cotton mill.

You can find full details of our offers for schools on
https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/quarry-bank/features/learning-opportunities-at-quarry-bank
or please contact the Learning Office:
01625 445 888
quarry.learning@nationaltrust.org.uk
a) The reasons for the location of the site within its surroundings

**Mill**


- **Power source** – Initially Quarry Bank was a water powered mill. The River Bolin supplied enough volume of water and with sufficient drop to provide the power needed to run the mill.  
  Resource Pack: sources 21, 19, 20, 17, 81

- The **wooded valley** helped to create the humidity needed to process cotton.  
  Resource Pack: source 21

- **Building materials** to build the mill could be found on site – the rock from the quarry & clay for bricks, river stones for cobbles.  
  Resource Pack: source 18

- The **land was relatively cheap** - The land at Quarry Bank was not good farming land so was relatively cheap to rent. Land in Derbyshire, where Richard Arkwright had built Cromford Mill, had become expensive as demand for land and mills grew. There were 22 mills in Derbyshire and only 8 in Cheshire.  
  Resource Pack: source 17

- **Manchester was the commercial centre of the cotton industry**, where Samuel Greg already had a business base. The cotton entered the country through the port of Liverpool.  
  Resource Pack: source 20, 83

- **Transport links were good**. Raw cotton could easily be transported from the docks at Liverpool up the Bridgewater Canal 7 miles away. Road improvements meant that carts could be used from there.  
  Resource Pack: sources 83, 19, 20, 81, 16
### b) When and why people first created the site

#### Mill

- There was a growing demand for cotton as it was cooler to wear, easier than wool to launder and could be printed.
- Richard Arkwright had lost the patent for his water frame. It was an opportunity within business and manufacturing not to be missed, a time of rapid change and development.  
  Resource Pack: sources 19, 20, 17, 10  
  [https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/)  
  Archive Document Bank

- Samuel Greg, one of many entrepreneurs, had been trained by his uncles in the cotton trade. He had inherited £14 000 in shares and the cotton business from his uncles when they died.  
  Resource Pack: sources 17, 60, 68

- **1774** – The ban on the importation of cotton and its manufacture was lifted. After 1774 there was a massive increase in the demand for cotton and therefore a rapid growth in manufacturing.  
  Resource Pack: sources 19, 20, 15

- **1783** – The Turnpikes Act meant that better roads were constructed using new construction technology making the transportation of goods easier.  
  Resource Pack: sources 19, 20, 15

- **1783** - The end of The American War of Independence opened up the supply of cotton and market for goods. Samuel Greg’s investments made money.  
  Resource Pack: source 17  

- **1784** – The mill was built as spinning sheds for Samuel Greg’s weaving sheds at Eyam.  
  Resource Pack: sources 17
### c) The ways in which the site has changed over time

#### Mill


1784 - The site was originally part of Lord Stamford’s estate. Samuel leased the land from him.

**Resource Pack:** source 19


**Archive Document Bank**

The Mill was built as cotton spinning sheds for his weaving sheds at Eyam. It was gradually extended over time to include weaving and to add steam power to the existing water power.

**Resource Pack:** source 17

**By 1801** - The river was dammed and a stone weir to conserve and control the water was completed.

**Resource Pack:** sources 81, 82, 80, 84

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/10/it-was-thiiiiiis-big/

1790 - **The Apprentice House** was created by extending an original building. It provided accommodation for the growing number of Apprentices brought to work at the mill.

**Resource Pack:** sources 26, 24, 34, 48, 65

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/

#### Styal village

1600’s - Styal was originally a small hamlet. By the **late 16th century** Styal was a small but thriving agricultural community and a cattle market had been established.

**Resource Pack:** source 15

1790’s - Samuel Greg initially converted farm buildings in Styal into cottages for workers who were brought into the area.

**Resource Pack:** source 51


https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/04/02/through-the-keyhole-in-styal-village/

1796 - **Quarry Bank House** was built initially as holiday accommodation for the Gregs away from Manchester. 1815 moved in as permanent residence.

**Resource Pack:** source 88

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/17/through-the-keyhole-at-quarry-bank/

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/05/17/the-gregs-pleasure-grounds/

**Archive Document Bank**

1806 - 1823 - **Oak cottages were built** to give accommodation to a permanent workforce.

**Resource Pack:** sources 51, 48

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/04/02/through-the-keyhole-in-styal-village/

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/
1823 – Oak school was built for the mill workers to improve themselves.  
**Resource Pack: sources 51, 48**  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/)

Norcliffe Chapel was opened as a Baptist Church as the Greg’s were Unitarians.  
**Archive Document Bank**

The village shop was opened using the credit system; the money owed was deducted from wages each week.  
**Resource Pack: source 51**

1837 – The Methodist Chapel was created by converting a corn store.

**Estate**

Robert Hyde Greg developed pleasure grounds for his collection of rhododendrons and exotic trees and bridges.  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/)

**Gardens**

These were gradually landscaped.  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/)  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/05/17/the-gregs-pleasure-grounds/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/05/17/the-gregs-pleasure-grounds/)

1812 – The Upper Garden was developed as a vegetable garden for the Greg family.  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/05/08/putting-some-sparkle-back-into-the-glasshouse/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/05/08/putting-some-sparkle-back-into-the-glasshouse/)  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/12/12/indiana-jones-has-nothing-on-us/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/12/12/indiana-jones-has-nothing-on-us/)

2016 - The Glass house in the upper garden is restored.  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2016/02/09/111-days-later/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2016/02/09/111-days-later/)  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/05/08/putting-some-sparkle-back-into-the-glasshouse/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/05/08/putting-some-sparkle-back-into-the-glasshouse/)  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/12/12/indiana-jones-has-nothing-on-us/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/12/12/indiana-jones-has-nothing-on-us/)
d) How the site has been used throughout its history


Pre 1784

Originally a small hamlet by the late 16th century Styal was a thriving agricultural community and a cattle market had been established.

Resource Pack: source 15

Mill

1784 - An early industrial revolution water powered mill was built to spin cotton for Samuel Greg’s weaving shed at Eyam along with other spinning rooms. Due to demand it grew in size.

Resource Pack: source 17

1810 – Steam was introduced to support the water power. Steam was more reliable than water but more expensive as coal had to be bought in so was never used as the main source of power.

Resource Pack: sources 80, 87

1838 - Weaving was introduced for reliability. See reasons in section (f).
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/

Quarry Bank was the first of 5 mills that made up Samuel Greg & Co.
  Moor Lane, Lancaster – 1822-64 and Low Mill, Caton - 1824-64 (run as one).
  Lowerhouse, Bollington – 1832-64.
  Hudcar Mill -1827-50.
  Albert Mills – Reddish 1847-93.

Each was run by a different son until Robert Hyde Greg who had ended up carrying the brunt of the work divided the company in 1841.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/

1894 – Spinning was abandoned. See reasons in section (f).

1939 - Production moved to netting, dishcloths and laundry bags and parts of the mill were rented out to small companies as the British cotton industry declined due to the emergence of other countries. The weaving sheds were reducing in size.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2016/08/07/the-proof-of-the-pudding/
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/

1959 - Weaving stopped; production had reduced so that there were only 3 workers at the end.

Archive Document Bank

1959 - Weaving stopped; production had reduced so that there were only 3 workers at the end.
### 1960's-70's
The National Trust invested money into the mill. The mill was derelict but areas were rented out to small businesses. These included Styal engineering (fire doors), storage and plastics companies.  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/09/15/turns-out-it-was-probably-part-of-a-cupboard/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/09/15/turns-out-it-was-probably-part-of-a-cupboard/)

One option considered by The National Trust was to pull it down and put a rose garden on the footprint. Another option was to turn it into flats.

**1977** - Quarry Bank Trust was formed. The National Trust was responsible for the NT membership, the estate and village. Quarry Bank Trust responsible for the day to day running of the museum.

**2001** - The National Trust took control of the museum.

### Apprentice House

**1790** – The apprentice house was created from an existing building. It was built as accommodation for the increasing numbers of apprentices.  
**Resource Pack: sources 26, 34**  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/)

**1847** – The apprentice house closed as an apprentice house as the changes in the law on working hours for children along with the now established working community in Styal meant that it was becoming increasingly expensive to keep apprentices.  
**Resource Pack: source 22**

**1847 – 1960's** – It was split into 2 dwellings and a laundry.

**1960's** – Reda T.V. company had space in the house.  
[Archive Document Bank](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com)

**1980's** – Quarry Bank was restored and opened as a museum.

### Village

**Pre 1790** – Styal was a small but prosperous rural farming village during the 16th C with a thriving cattle market. Prosperity declined in the 18th C and extra work was taken in using the Putting Out System (work was sent from merchants to people working in their own homes often alongside their main farming industry. It would have been paid on piece work and quality.  
**Resource Pack: sources 51, 15**

**1790's onwards** - Styal was a village for the workers at the mill, providing a shop, chapels, school.  
**Resource Pack: source 48**  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/04/02/through-the-keyhole-in-styal-village/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/04/02/through-the-keyhole-in-styal-village/)

**1939** – The village was given to the National Trust and the cottages continued to be rented out.  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/)
Quarry Bank House and Garden

1796 – Quarry Bank House was built to provide a home for Samuel and Hannah Greg away from Manchester. Initially it was used as holiday home and then, in 1815, it became their fulltime home.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/17/through-the-keyhole-at-quarry-bank/
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/05/17/the-gregs-pleasure-grounds/

1910 – Edward Hyde died; he was the last of the Gregs to live there.

1911 – 1963 – The house was owned by the Gregs but rented out as accommodation.

1963 – The house and lower garden were sold by Alec Greg to a family in the village.

2006 - Sold to The National Trust and rented out as accommodation.

2017 - To be open to the public for the first time.

Stables

1811 - Turned into offices for The National Trust.

Upper Garden and Gardeners Cottage

By 1812 there was an established vegetable garden providing vegetables for the Greg family.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/12/12/indiana-jones-has-nothing-on-us/
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/05/17/the-gregs-pleasure-grounds/

20th C – There were various owners as different areas were sold.

2010 - National Trust bought both garden and cottage.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/05/08/putting-some-sparkle-back-into-the-glasshouse/

2013 – Garden opened to the public for the first time.

2013 – Cottage rented out to produce an income.

2016 - Glasshouse and back sheds restored to be used as part of the interpretation of the site, a retail unit and toilets. A catering unit is also located nearby.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2016/02/09/111-days-later/
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/05/08/putting-some-sparkle-back-into-the-glasshouse/

Estate

Originally part of the Stamford estate (Dunham Massey).

Archive Document Bank

1784 – Rented by Samuel Greg for the building of the mill.
Resource Pack: source 19

1853 – The estate including the mill bought from Lord Stamford.
Resource Pack: source 19

Robert Hyde Greg developed the wooded valley to house his collection of exotic plants and rhododendrons and provide the family with pleasure gardens.

The farmland was rented out.

1939 The National Trust is given the Mill, village, Apprentice House and estate.  
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/
**e) The diversity of activities and people associated with the site**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key People/ Roles Associated With The Mill.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Samuel Greg – 1785-1834</strong> - Born in Ireland he was an entrepreneur who had trained in his uncles’ Robert and Nathaniel Hyde’s' cotton business, Samuel went on to found Quarry Bank Mill in 1784 and built up an extensive cotton empire. He had a large family with his wife Hannah, and passed on his business to his sons when he died in 1834.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Pack: source 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hannah Greg – 1766-1834</strong> - Hannah Lightbody married Samuel in 1789. She was highly educated for a woman of her time and was incredibly influential in providing a greater level of care for the workers and apprentices, paying for the construction of the school from her own funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Pack: source 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/17/through-the-keyhole-at-quarry-bank/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/17/through-the-keyhole-at-quarry-bank/</a></td>
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<td><a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/11/international-womens-day-hannah-and-bessy-greg/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/11/international-womens-day-hannah-and-bessy-greg/</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/08/06/the-fact-that-inspired-the-fiction/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/08/06/the-fact-that-inspired-the-fiction/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robert Hyde Greg – 1795-1875</strong> – Robert was Samuel's second son who took over Quarry Bank Mill in 1834 upon Samuel's death. He brought many technological innovations to the Mill, and was the figurehead of the family business for nearly 40 years, retiring in 1870. He was also an MP for Manchester and a magistrate and a keen astronomer and horticulturalist. Robert is often viewed as a harsher owner. However consideration should be taken of the increase in documentation and legislation and also the increase in competition as industry grew bringing with it more pressure. The Gregs from here onwards were less interested in the cotton trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Pack: sources 39, 40, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William Rathbone Greg-1809- 1881</strong>- Helped to run at Lowerhouse Mill and Hudcar Mill but did not suit the business of running Mills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Edward Hyde Greg – 1827-1910</strong> - Edward was the third owner of Quarry Bank Mill, joining the business in 1850 and taking control after Robert’s retirement in 1870. He had a great many hobbies including collecting fossils and bird eggs, as well as hunting and shooting. He spent extravagantly and rented out Quarry Bank House and Norcliffe Hall to raise funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Col. Ernest William Greg – 1862-1934</strong> – Ernest commanded the battalion of Cheshire Regiments and the Welsh Reserve Regiments. He also served on the local council and a Justice of the Peace. In 1923 he turned Quarry Bank into a Ltd Co. After his death Norcliffe and Quarry Bank House were sold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Robert Alexander Greg – 1867-1953</strong> - Robert had a varied career as the owner of Quarry Bank Mill and as a soldier in the Boer Wars and First World War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alexander Carlton Greg (Alec) – 1901-1990</strong> - Alec was never interested in running Quarry Bank Mill, preferring a life as a farmer. After the Mill became increasingly unprofitable he donated the Mill, Styal Village and a large part of Styal Estate to the National Trust in 1939.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mill Workers were brought in from 1784 as there were not sufficient people living in the community to provide a workforce here. The village was built initially by converting farm buildings and then adding Oak cottages. As laws increased around the number of hours and conditions for workers, particularly child workers it was necessary to build a permanent workforce and provide accommodation for them.

Apprentices – 1785 -1847 – unpaid child workers aged between 9 and 18 were sent from workhouses or pauper families N.B. Not all apprentices were orphans. They signed an indenture agreeing to work at Quarry Bank for 9 years. Up to 90 apprentices worked in the mill in exchange for food, bed and clothing. A religious education was provided and boys received some education in maths and reading. (Esther Price and Lucy Garner, Thomas Priestley and Joseph Sefton, runaways who were caught and questioned by the magistrates, Margaret Magin who became an overlooker, John Waterworth became a bookkeeper, James Henshall, later mill manager).

Superintendent and wife for the apprentices. This was always a married couple they were employed to oversee the day to day welfare of the apprentices.

1810- 1835 - Mr and Mrs Shawcross according to documentation were the most organised. Mr Shawcross also managed the village shop.

1835 – 1836 - Mr and Mrs Timperley were apparently less organised than the Shawcross’s and less suited to the role.

1841- 1847 – George Henshall.

Dr Holland – Unusually and before it was required by law the Gregs provided medical care for their workforce, including the apprentices. This has provided us with documentation of treatments and as records improved the symptoms of the illnesses that workers suffered.

Mill managers – James Henshall, who started as an apprentice, left to work elsewhere but came back to the role of mill manager.

Other workers – Blacksmiths, servants, John Foden (a child worker in 1860’s who died in an
accident at work, his case was investigated by the authorities), gamekeepers, estate labourers.


**Peter Ewart** was an engineer trained with Boulton and Watt (a leading steam engine manufacturer). He became a partner in 1795 instigating expansion and improvements in power and efficiency.  
**Resource Pack: sources 80, 81, 82**

**Religion**  
**John Colston was a Unitarian Minister** and a close friend of the Gregs. The Gregs were Unitarians and built Norcliffe Chapel to facilitate this.  
**Archive Document Bank**

Robert Hyde later converted a corn store into a Methodist chapel for the villagers who were increasingly following that religion.  
Apprentices were required by law to attend the Church of England and therefore walked to Wilmslow on a Sunday. This is also where the Gregs and workers from the mill were buried.  

**Diversity of Activities**  

Styal was part of the Earl of Stamford’s estate (Dunham Massey).  
Early inhabitants of Styal dug and sold peat as a source of fuel.  
**Resource Pack: source 15**

**By the late 16th century** Styal was a prosperous farming area with its own thriving cattle market.  
**Resource Pack: source 15**

**During the 18th C** prosperity in farming declined. Other trades were taken in by families to boost their income using the Putting Out System – buttons for the Macclesfield silk and jersey spinning for the Yorkshire woollen trade along with cotton handloom weaving. There was also a small tannery and boot making in the village.  
**Resource Pack: sources 15, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8**

**1784** – Samuel Greg rented the land to build the mill.

**Mill**

**1784** - Opened as a spinning mill.  
**Resource Pack: sources 19, 17**  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/)

**1838** - Weaving was introduced.  
**Resource Pack: source 88**  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/)
1894 - Spinning stopped at the mill.

1930’s - Weaving striped cloth came to an end and trade moved to laundry bags, dishcloths and netting.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2016/08/07/the-proof-of-the-pudding/
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/

During the 20th century weaving dwindled and sections of the mill were rented out to a range of small businesses. These included storage, Styal engineering (fire doors), and plastics.
Archive Document Bank

1978 - Quarry Bank opened as a museum run in conjunction with the Quarry Bank Trust.

2001 - Quarry Bank Trust ended and all ownership and management was undertaken by The National Trust.

Retort House

Mid 1860’s – 1904 - A gasometer and Retort House were built along with a sophisticated system of pipes, to supply gas to the Mill, the external lamps, the Mill Manager’s Cottage and Quarry Bank House. Previously the Mill had been lighted by candles and oil lamps.

Apprentice House

As well as working at the mill apprentices had chores to do.
• Boys emptied the privies.
• Girls made their own clothes, shirts for the boys and helped in the house.

They also received an education (based on religion). More education was given to the boys but all the apprentices could read. Mill work and chores always took priority.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/11/international-womens-day-hannah-and-bessy-greg/
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/07/29/apprentice-life-at-quarry-bank/

1847 - The apprentice house closed and was turned into 2 dwellings and also housed a laundry.

1960’s – Reda’s television company was based there.
Archive Document Bank

1980’s - The house was restored and opened as part of the museum.

Village

Hannah Greg set up a Self-improvement Society and a Debating Club at the school for the male workers and the Women’s Society.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/11/international-womens-day-hannah-and-bessy-greg/

All the cottages had strips of land in front to grow their own vegetables.
Quarry Bank House

The Greg family residence until 1963.

1963 - Sold to a resident in the village.

1960’s – The stables were converted for National Trust use.

2006 - Sold to The National Trust and tenanted to bring an income.

2016 – Interpretation undertaken in order to open to the public for the first time.

Gardens

1788 – Records show that a gardener was employed.

The Apprentice House Garden was used for growing vegetables and herbs for the apprentices for both food and medicine. Male apprentices tended it as overtime as a way of paying fines.

The Lower Garden contained the Ladies Garden, tennis lawn and access to the Northern (Chapel) Woods, which were laid out as pleasure grounds for the family.

The Upper Garden – This was made up of a walled garden with a glass house and separate melon house. The garden was used as a vegetable plot for the Gregs. Exotic plants and fruit were grown in the glass house (the current metal framed glasshouse, replacing an earlier wood framed one was built in the late 1820’s).

2014 – The fish and eel passes were installed at the weir in the river, opening the river upstream for the first time since the weir was built in 1784. A hydro-electric power station was also installed returning the mill to partial water power.
f) The reasons for changes to the site and to the way it was used

The site gradually expanded over time as the demand increased for cotton.

**Physical changes and extensions to the Mill**


**By 1801** - The stone weir and a dam had been completed, creating a mill pond to help conserve and control the water.

*Resource Pack sources 80, 81*
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/10/it-was-thiiiiis-big/

1801 – The mill was expanded as demand grew and the second water wheel was added to increase power.


1810-1830
The first steam engine was installed in 1810 to provide a more reliable source of power.
Offices, fireproof stairways and the bell tower were added as the business grew.
Other buildings included a manager's house, warehouses, blacksmiths and joiners and larger machine departments indicating the growth and prosperity of the business.

*Resource Pack: sources 80, 81, 82.*

– The Great Wheel was installed. The mill pond increased in size and the new tail race added.

*Resource Pack: sources 19, 80.*

1820's There was a slump in trade which proved to be a difficult time in general for cotton spinners. The 1825 financial crisis meant that profit margins decreased and banks failed, investments shrank and many cotton mills closed. There had been lots of speculative investment which meant that the markets had become oversaturated, yarn prices dropped and profit returns fell. Quarry Bank wasn't immune but by lowering production costs, producing high quality yarns and increasing rents it survived. Robert Hyde Greg started to put pressure on Samuel Greg to buy the land from Lord Stamford to give them more control of the mills future. The other reason Quarry Bank survived was because Samuel Greg & Co was made up of 4 other mills, closer to Manchester and profits from each mill went to a 'central fund' rather than being kept in the individual mills. The other mills produced woven cloth and the profit margins for cloth had not dropped.

1822-1855

1834 – Samuel Greg died passing control over to Robert Hyde Greg.
1837 - Robert Hyde introduced weaving to make the business more profitable after the 1820’s crash and to counter the decline in trade.

The decline in trade was for various reasons:
- Manchester and the North West were expanding in the cotton industry so competition increased.
- The crash of the 1820’s meant that spinning businesses were hit hard and profit margins were reduced.
- Steam power meant mills could be built anywhere.
- Quarry Bank was restricted by its location so could not expand to keep up with demand and change.
- The increasing costs of employment due to new legislation.
- The Greg descendants were not interested in trade and were more interested in their hobbies.

1836 - 1842 – The weaving sheds were built and then expanded to increase the machinery. [https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/)

1838 - Robert Hyde Greg built the weaving sheds to increase profits to counteract the slump in trade. Samuel Greg had resisted more investment at Quarry Bank as this would require purchasing new machinery, the demolition of existing buildings along the river and construction of new buildings on the land. He wasn’t against the power looms as he had installed them in the Bury mill. Weaving was thought to be a good move because the prices for woven cloth hadn’t dropped in the slump.

1836 - A new boiler house was built and in 1836 a new boiler to replace the 1810 one. This increased power and therefore efficiency and also meant that the mill was less affected by the seasons.

More boilers were added in 1843 and 1853 to give more power. [Resource Pack: source 80](#)

1841 – Robert Hyde Greg separated the family business so that Quarry Bank ran independently. He was the only brother who was really interested in the business and was having to support all 5 mills. There was the risk that by keeping it a one huge company it wouldn’t survive.

1855-1904

Between 1864 and 1865 a gas retort house was erected in the yard to light the mill and Quarry Bank House. When it eventually became disused it was altered to house lorries.

1871 - A new boiler house was built and a horizontal engine installed, replacing the 1843 boiler. [Resource Pack: source 80](#)

1875 - A new chimney was built at the front of the old mill.

1875-1877 - The Manager’s Office was built with a new storeroom and oil cellar underneath.
In 1880 the engine house was extended to fit a boiler and then extended again in 1889.

1894 - Spinning was abandoned as it was too expensive to run both spinning and weaving. Quarry Bank hadn’t been adapted for the specific thread required. By ending spinning there was a saving on coal as the water power alone was sufficient to power 400-500 looms.

Britain didn’t modernise its machinery after the late 19th century. Asia and America continued to develop which meant trade began to move to these countries.

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/

1904 – The Great Wheel was scrapped along with the smaller steam engines. Water turbines were installed.

Resource Pack: source 80

Workers and Working conditions

1802 - Health and Morals of Apprentices Act. This was the first of a string of acts restricting the age and number of hour’s children and women could work. As the century progressed there was an increase in the number of inspectors and a tightening of the implementation of the acts. These had an impact on how the mill was run as apprentices were becoming increasingly expensive making a more permanent adult workforce more desirable.

Resource Pack: source 22


1930’s – As well as a national depression at this time there was a general decline in the textiles industry as work moved to Asia. Trade at Quarry Bank moved into the production of netting, dishcloths and laundry bags. These factors meant that from this time on the number of weavers employed steadily reduced.

1839 – Approximately 100 weavers
1950’s – 5 weavers
1959 – The weaving sheds closed as production had reduced down so that only 3 weavers were employed.

Resource Pack: source 22

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/

1950’s – The focus of the textile industry moved from Britain to Asia due to more competitive prices.

Village

During the 1600’s Styal was originally a small hamlet and was fairly isolated at this time, not being on any of the turnpike roads to Stockport or Manchester. However there was a pack horse trail on which a stone bridge was built to replace an earlier wooden one in 1820.

By the end of the 16th century it had become a thriving market village with its own cattle market.

Resource Pack: sources 15, 16
During the 18th century agriculture declined as the methods used had fallen behind the rest of the country. This resulted in a drop in prosperity. Residents therefore took on extra work in the textile trades through the Putting Out System.

Resource Pack: sources 15, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 16

1806-1823 – Oak cottages were built to house a more permanent workforce as the mill expanded. Also, over time, laws were passed to reduce hours of work for children and education became compulsory. This meant that Apprentices and child labour were becoming increasingly expensive. The village ensured a stable workforce and allowed for growth of the company.

Resource Pack: sources 48, 46

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/04/02/through-the-keyhole-in-styal-village/

1831 – The shop was taken over by workers and managed by them. This may have been partly due to criticism of the paternalistic attitude of the Gregs. Many mill owners were accused of abusing their position by creating systems and processes that their workers had to use making them dependent on the mill and its owner.

1873 – The shop became a Co-operative and was therefore run by workers.

Resource Pack: source 46

1948 – Electricity was installed in the cottages.

1960’s – The cottages were modernised with indoor plumbing and several were knocked 2 into 1 to make larger cottages. At this point there was a risk of them being demolished due to them being slums.

1968 -The shop closed.

Apprentice House

1790 – The apprentice house was created by extending an existing building. Up to this point apprentices had been housed in the village but with increasing numbers a permanent building was needed.

1847 – The apprentice house closed as an apprentice house. Due to the increased legislation it had become increasingly expensive to use apprentices. By this time they could only work half days and had half days of education. The number of apprentices had gradually reduced over time, not being replaced as they finished their apprenticeship. The village was also established with workers who had children that could be sent to work for the shorter shifts and there was the school in the village for their education.

Resource Pack: source 22

Quarry Bank House

This was gradually extended over time to include a servant's wing and nurseries.

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/17/through-the-keyhole-at-quarry-bank/

1803 – Stables were built for the Greg’s’ private horses.

Estate and Gardens

Robert Hyde Greg like many Victorians collected exotic plants and therefore he
developed the gardens and estate to house his collection of rhododendrons. Over time they became the family pleasure grounds. 
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/05/17/the-gregs-pleasure-grounds/

1853 – Robert Hyde Greg bought the estate from Lord Stamford. Ownership of the land gave stability to the business as a change of use could not be imposed on them. 

Resource Pack: source 19
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Samuel inherits his uncle's business. Richard Arkwright loses the patent for the water frame.</td>
<td>Resource Pack: sources 19, 17, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1784</td>
<td>Quarry Bank mill was built.</td>
<td>Resource Pack: sources 19, 17, 80, 84, 88, <a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/17/through-the-keyhole-at-quarry-bank/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/17/through-the-keyhole-at-quarry-bank/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>The Apprentice House was created.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>Samuel Greg died.</td>
<td>Resource Pack: source 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>Weaving was introduced to bring greater profit.</td>
<td><a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Robert Hyde Greg split the family business, so that each brother ran their mill independently, as he realised that he was supporting the other mills. His brothers were less interested in the cotton industry and therefore were holding him back.</td>
<td><a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/07/23/the-mill-series-2-william-greg/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/07/23/the-mill-series-2-william-greg/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Spinning was abandoned.</td>
<td><a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/10/25/a-brief-history-of-quarry-bank/</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From the end of the 19th century there was a general decline in the British textiles industry as money wasn’t invested in machinery in this country.

From 1930’s areas of the mill were rented out to small businesses including storage, plastics and Styal engineering.

https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/09/15/turns-out-it-was-probably-part-of-a-cupboard/

1939 – The mill, village and estate were given to National Trust by Alexander (Alec) Greg.
https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/08/07/uncertain-liabilities-testing-times-at-quarry-bank/
1950’s - The cottages had electricity installed.

1960’s – Plumbing was installed in the cottages and many were knocked through to create larger homes. This also prevented the cottages being demolished as slums.

1960’s The mill was derelict and it was suggested that it be pulled down and a rose garden put on its footprint.

1963 - Alexander Greg sold Quarry Bank House and stables to a family in the village.

1960’s – The National Trust invested money in the mill to save it.

1970’s – Quarry Bank Trust was formed to raise funds to save the mill and run it as a museum.

2001 – The National Trust took over the full running of the mill as a museum.

2006 – Quarry Bank House and Garden were sold to The National Trust.

2010 – The Lower Gardens were opened to the public for the first time. The Upper Garden and Gardeners Cottage were sold to the NT.

2014 – The Upper garden opened for the first time. https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/05/08/putting-some-sparkle-back-into-the-glasshouse/

2015 – The start of a Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) project to merge the different parts of the site in order to tell the whole story. https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/03/27/quarry-bank-has-won-the-lottery/


The future of Quarry Bank is to draw all the areas of the site together interpret the stories of all those around the site whether they be male, female, rich or poor, worker or owner. At the same time keeping to the National Trust belief and values and looking after one of our special places.
h) The significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site


- Largely untouched in all areas of the site, the significance of the site is its completeness. The workplace and accommodation for both owner and worker can be viewed. Industry and leisure.
- However, even though not original to the site, the rarities of the machines are significant, along with the water wheel and steam engines. As mills closed a lot of the machinery was scrapped so little remains and even less in working condition.
- The physical remains are supported by the existence of the archives which was split between the National Trust and Manchester Central Library by Alec Greg. As the mill stayed within one family and ran from the early industrial revolution to half way through the 20th C, with the archives being passed directly to the trust and Manchester Central Library it has been preserved as a huge collection of not only business records and documents, but also personal items such as letters, poetry, drawings and objects of the Gregs. This gives a unique view of the working community and Greg family. https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/11/international-womens-day-hannah-and-bessy-greg/
- In the gardens the glass house predates Kew Gardens.
i) The importance of the whole site either locally or nationally, as appropriate

Quarry Bank is arguably one of the most important early textile manufacturing communities in England; and because of Britain’s pioneering role in industrialisation, probably one of the most important in the world. It is a place where nearly the whole range of life in an early Industrial Revolution cotton mill and community can be explored in as near to original context and completeness as is possible today. The site includes all the elements which made up the fabric of this industrial community, and which allow the story to be told including:

**Quarry Bank House** - The Mill owner’s mansion house, with its picturesque garden and associated walled garden.  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/17/through-the-keyhole-at-quarry-bank/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/17/through-the-keyhole-at-quarry-bank/)

**The Apprentice House** where the children who worked in the mill lived ate and slept.  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/04/02/through-the-keyhole-in-styal-village/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/04/02/through-the-keyhole-in-styal-village/)

**Styal village**, beautifully-preserved, where housing was built for the mill workers.  
[https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/04/02/through-the-keyhole-in-styal-village/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/04/02/through-the-keyhole-in-styal-village/)

**The Mill** with the noise and vibration of the working mill machinery, and the thunder of the huge water wheel.

And in total contrast, the peace and beauty of the Styal estate, through which runs the meandering River Bollin.

Visitors can immerse themselves in the stories, experience and lives of what is one of the seminal periods of our history. Quarry Bank is a story of real people: rich and poor, adults and children, mill owners and mill workers, at work and at play: its relevance is universal and timeless.

For Manchester in particular and the North West in general, where “King Cotton” played such a pivotal role in the history of the region and where many people still have either first or second generational experience of working in such mills, the site has even more resonance.

**Archive** – There is a complete record of the business from its start through to 1950’s. This is split between the Quarry bank archive and Manchester Central Library. It also contains the estate records from 1784 until today and the Stamford estate papers show the tenants before Samuel Greg. Added to this is a wealth of archival evidence for the workers and their life away from the mill. This is an ongoing project and the research conducted by Quarry bank staff and volunteers has given us a vast resource of information about the workers at the mill and their lives at Styal.
j) The typicality of the site based on a comparison with other similar sites

Quarry Bank is a typical early Industrial Revolution water powered cotton mill. It was built as a fairly small mill, located where there was a river of sufficient force to drive the early machinery. Early mills were built to support the spinning of thread with Arkwright’s water frame, the first spinning machine that used water power. The size and cost of these machines as well as its need for water power meant that it was impossible to work from home. Spinning was the slower of the two processes so demand necessitated change, weaving stayed as a cottage industry or within weaving sheds using hand powered flying shuttle looms.

The differences occur with:
- The length of time it stayed in production.
- The care shown by the owner for the work force. The Gregs were Unitarians and this influenced the way they looked after their workforce both within the mill and the housing in the village. Although not unique they were at the better end of the level of care and provision. There are references to horrific working and living conditions throughout this time e.g. Robert Blincoe at Litten Mill, Factory Commission 1833.
- The Gregs didn’t believe in corporal punishment and didn’t employ children under the age of 9.
  Resource Pack: sources 65, 24, 39
  https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/08/13/the-real-esther-price/
- They provided medical care and education before it was required by law.
  Resource Pack: 51, 26, 24, 33
  https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/03/13/dr-hollands-herbal-remedies/
- They provided good accommodation and facilities for workers. As the Industrial Revolution progressed and steam power took hold, bringing the growth of towns and cities, this differed greatly from the norm.
- The legacy of the mill and estate staying within the same family is that there is a unique archive of business and social records for both owner and workers.
- The entirety of the site is unique. The workers village, Apprentice House, owner’s house, mill, gardens and wider estate survive today.
- Today, the museum interpretation is through costumed interpretation, demonstrations and explanation alongside information boards giving the visitor a truly immersive experience.

Other Mills Of The Period That Are Open Today As Museums. New Lanark – similarities
- Robert Owen, the owner, lived on site.
- Built in the early Industrial Revolution – 1786.
- Originally a water powered cotton mill.
- Workers accommodation was provided.
- The owner had a humane concern for the wellbeing of workers, including their educational and recreational needs and the physical health and wellbeing.
- It was a working mill for 200 years, closing in 1968.
- Now a textile museum.
• Some of the site is used for resident housing.

New Lanark – differences
• Possibly more paternalistic as there were no outside links and the site was self-sufficient.
• Tenements for workers, similar to city accommodation, although kept in a far better state.
• Emphasis in education of singing and dancing rather than reading, writing and maths.
• Now works as a woollen mill.
• The machines work mid-week only in the museum. Interpretation is provided through boards rather than through interpreters.
• The site is commercially run. The site today includes social housing, hotel, youth hostel, small businesses and a visitors centre.
• World Heritage Site.

Cromford – similarities
• Built in the early Industrial Revolution, 1771 by Richard Arkwright the inventor of the water frame.
• A water powered cotton mill.
• A village was built for workers including shops, pubs, school and chapel.
• Children worked from the age of 10.
• Now a working museum and visitors centre.
• It fell into disrepair and was used for other businesses until being restored and opened to the public.

Cromford – differences
• A stone building in fortress design.
• Arkwright did not display the same level of care and concern for workers.
• Children worked from the age of 6.
• Modern development hid all the historic features, including the water course.
• It retains little machinery and limited access to buildings. The apprentice house is no longer standing with only the foundations visible.
• Costumed interpretation is available at peak times only.
• Guided rather than self-led tours.
• World Heritage Site.

Masson Mill – similarities
• Built in the early Industrial Revolution, 1783 by Richard Arkwright.
• A water powered cotton mill.
• It is now a working museum with extensive machinery on display.
• Turbines and steam power were added.
• Hydroelectric power station has been added.

Masson Mill – differences
• A single storied red brick built Italianate design.
• Arkwright did not display the same level of care and concern for workers.
• Children worked from the age of 6.
• Production continued until 1991 when it was converted to a museum.
• Steam was not added until 1911.
• Tours are for the mill only with occasional timed demonstrations of looms.
• The site today includes a shopping centre and play areas.
### k) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values in particular periods of history

- The movement of people around the country to find work in the Industrial Revolution. Many out of work agricultural labourers travelled from the south looking for work.  
  **Resource Pack: sources 24, 33.**  

- The attitudes towards workers and the control over them by the mill owner - paternalistic approach, credit system in the shop, workers forced to pay into a sick club.  
  **Resource Pack: source 68**

- The attitude towards child workers- they were able to take part in bringing in an income for the family. They were also seen as an easy work force, there was little regulation in workers’ rights, particularly in the early period of industrialisation.  
  Children were seen as a readily available workforce where even parents would have considered a working child preferable to a child at home. Children before this industrial revolution would also have been working by helping in the family trade. Even when laws came in there was little regulation and what was there was not effective as mill owners and regulators were often friends.  
  **Resource Pack: sources 26, 24, 5.**  
  [https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/11/international-womens-day-hannah-and-bessy-greg/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/11/international-womens-day-hannah-and-bessy-greg/)  
  [https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/08/13/the-real-esther-price/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/08/13/the-real-esther-price/)  

- The layout of the cottages with the back yard, toilet and allotment at the front shows good quality housing unlike the tenements in the cities.  
  **Resource Pack: source 48**

- Attitudes towards education at the time - working class shouldn’t aim above their station and therefore should not be highly educated. Women also should not be educated, emphasis being on housekeeping and running a house.  
  **Resource Pack: sources 51, 26, 24, 34, 5**  
  [https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/11/international-womens-day-hannah-and-bessy-greg/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2014/03/11/international-womens-day-hannah-and-bessy-greg/)  

- Religion was a leading force - Apprentices were required by law to attend a Church of England church each week. Education at the time was largely based on religious beliefs. The Gregs were Unitarians and that showed in the treatment of the workforce and the development of the village.  
  **Resource Pack: sources 38, 24, 34**

- Lack of knowledge of/ interest in health and safety - There were no laws initially to provide health care or safety for workers. The Gregs were unusual in that he employed a doctor before required and also put guards around the machines before required by law.  
  **Resource Pack: source 30**  
  [https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/03/13/dr-hollands-herbal-remedies/](https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2015/03/13/dr-hollands-herbal-remedies/)
There was the chance for progression. Apprentices were taken on as workers after their apprenticeship. 2 girls became over lookers (overseeing the machines), James Henshall (a former apprentice) became mill manager.
I) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians frame these as valid historical enquiries

- Who, what where when and why was it built?
- Who worked there and where did they come from?
- What was it used for?
- Who were the Greg’ and were they good employers?
- Was this a typical mill for its time?
- What were working and living conditions like?
- What changes has it seen and why?
- How much did it cost to build/change?
- Why did the mill close?
- What happened to the workers/ Gregs?
- How useful is the site for providing information about mills, cotton production, working conditions during the Industrial revolution?
- How useful/ reliable are the archives and primary sources available to us for providing information about mills, cotton production, working conditions, relationships between owners and workers during the Industrial Revolution?
- How reliable is the interpretation provided by the National Trust? Do you understand/ agree with it?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>m) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions and other interpretations of the site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Model of mill extensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Model of the water course.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Interpretation (the reflection of the past giving an explanation of the site using a range of evidence and archives to make it easier to understand allowing the visitor to reach their own conclusions) of the machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Pack: source 8 <a href="https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/07/18/channel-4s-the-mill/">https://quarrybankmill.wordpress.com/2013/07/18/channel-4s-the-mill/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Interpretation of Apprentice House.</td>
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<td>• Costumes at the Apprentice House.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Combining this with the archives, machines, buildings, and aural histories it brings the stories to life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Drama, music, poetry, exhibitions at the mill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
n) The challenges and benefits of studying the historic environment

Benefits:
- Gives a sense of place, well-being and cultural identity.
- Defines and enhances a connection of people to a place, such as regional and local distinctiveness.
- Stimulating and life-enhancing way to engage with history.
- Working machines enable visitors to immerse themselves in the mill for a more experiential visit, enabling greater understanding.
- Gaining a sense of empathy.

Challenges:
- The ability to see the site in the context of the time it was built and with the attitudes of the time.
- Providing an experience that fulfils the needs of so many different groups of people visiting the site, all with different requirements.
- Ensuring that the environment is preserved whilst giving access to large numbers of people and as real an experience as possible.
- Being able to filter all the information to distinguish the most important and reliable sources.
- Not to be swayed by personal feeling.
- Accessibility and affordability for public visitors versus the costs of maintenance and upkeep.

Contact us

If you have any questions on the information above please contact:

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